

THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.
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INDIANA STATE SENTINEL: A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE.

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AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

THE Weekly Indiana State Sentinel,
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THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1852.

The Journal and Temperance.

The Indiana Journal, writing under the castigation inflicted by its Whig contemporaries for the loss of the recent Senatorial election, attempts now to charge that the leading Democrats about Indianapolis are members of the "Social Order," and further says:

"We do not know of any active Whig politician that belongs to the Order. It is true that Calvin Fletcher, Esq., is an active and influential member, but he has not been an active Whig politician for many years, having, at the late Presidential election, refused to vote for Gen. Taylor."

This is a strange declaration, when it is a notorious fact that the recent election of Capt. Todd has been charged as a Whiskey Triumph, and it will be strange news to the people of Marion county when they are informed that no active Whig is a member of the "Social Order" in this county. Mr. DeForest takes particular pains to inform the public that Calvin Fletcher is not "an active Whig," and that the Whig party are not responsible for his actions. This will no doubt be a great relief to Mr. Fletcher. He can now speak and act with the full knowledge that the great Whig party will not be held responsible for his words or deeds.

The Social Order of Temperance men is an association formed for the purpose of reforming, by moral suasion, the poor inebriate, and rendering aid and comfort to the members of the association in distress and affliction, and pledging themselves to refrain from the use of ardent spirits, and intoxicating drinks. They repudiate all connexion whatever with politics. In this they differ from the Temperance League, whose members are pledged not to vote for any one except they are in favor of legal enactments to prevent the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits.

But the most clear and explicit part of the article is that which contains the views of the Editor in relation to the Temperance reform. On this subject, Mr. DeForest says:

"We take this occasion to say our word about our own position as to the Temperance reformation. Although not a member of the 'Social Order,' or of the 'Temperance League,' we are and always have been a Temperance man. We believe the Legislature has the power to enact laws to suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquor as a leverage, and that, whenever expedient it should do so. We would not, however, have a law passed which would be so far in advance of public opinion that it would not be enforced. Let the proper course be pursued, and public opinion can soon be brought, if it is not already prepared, to sustain a judicious and efficient law that shall forever banish from our State a traffic that does no good but accomplishes untold evils."

He is not a member of the "Social Order" or of the "Temperance League," but is a Temperance man. Now we ask him if he is not a "Son of Temperance," and a member of the "Temple of Honor"? If so, why attempt to evade it by saying that he is not a member of two particular orders which he names. He believes the Legislature has power to pass a law to suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and whenever it is expedient it should do so.

To a friend of Temperance he can say "now is the accepted time," and to the opponent he can say it is expedient to legislate on the subject. But when public opinion is prepared for it he is in favor of a "judicious law." This is certainly very explicit.

Mr. DeForest, during the pendency of the election, condemned Capt. Todd's letter because, as he alleged, it was evasive, unmeaning, and unsatisfactory. Now we should like to know, if anything more evasive, unmeaning, or unsatisfactory, was ever penned, than Mr. DeForest's views on Temperance. It is evident that the Journal intends to tack ship and set its sails to catch the breeze.

Mr. McCarty, the Whig candidate for Governor, is to be paraded out as the Anti-Temperance candidate. He is no member of a Temperance association. That which was an objection to Capt. Todd, the Democratic candidate for Senator in Marion county, is to be a recommendation in favor of Nicholas McCarty, the Whig candidate for Governor. This is Whig consistency.

Gas—What it is—How it is made—and the Gas Works.

Since our city has been lighted by Gas, we have heard many inquiries in regard to the process of manufacturing gas, the manner of supplying it to consumers, and various other matters in relation to the manufacture and consumption of it. We have, therefore, thought that a short description of these things would be interesting to our readers, and herewith present them with the result of our inquiries.

WHAT IT IS.

The Gas is the volatile elastic fluid evolved from the ordinary bituminous coal by destructive distillation. These fluids are a compound of carbon and hydrogen, accompanied by large quantities of hydrogen and carbonic oxide.

ITS INVENTION, &c.

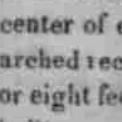
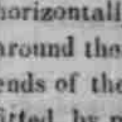
The application of coal gas to the purposes of illumination is a very modern invention. The honor of the invention belongs to Mr. William Murdoch, a resident of Redruth, Cornwall, in England, who first made this application of gas in 1792. The first extensive establishment lighted by gas was the machine shop and engine manufactory of the celebrated Watt & Boulton, near Birmingham, England, in 1798. Now all the cities and large towns in England and the United States are illuminated by this agent, and it has been found the cheapest of all articles for supplying light.

HOW IT IS MADE.

In all extensive and well conducted establishments, the processes for the manufacture of gas are similar and uniform in the various stages. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to a description of the mode of manufacture pursued in the gas works in this city.

The Gas Works consist of the Retort House, Coal House, Coke House, Lime House, Purifying House, Meter House, Office, and the necessary apparatus. We shall describe each as we come to them.

THE RETORT HOUSE AND THE RETORTS.—The manufacture of the gas commences in the "Retort House." This is a room 40 feet long by 24 feet wide, containing the furnace, and, as its name indicates, the retorts, in

which the coal is distilled. There are six retorts placed in two "benches" three in each bench, over two grades in the form of a triangle thus: . The fire being placed in each of each, below the others. These "benches" are arched recesses built of brick eight or ten feet high, seven or eight feet wide, and as many deep. These recesses are built so as to form ovens or furnaces in which the fuel is burnt on grates near the bottom. The retorts are large, oblong, iron vessels about seven feet long, two feet wide, and 18 inches high, the bottom is flat and the top round, something in this shape . They are placed horizontally over the fire, so that the heat may play around them and make them intensely hot. The outer ends of the retorts have each an iron door accurately fitted, by means of which they are "charged" with coal, and the coke drawn off. Each retort will contain from 150 to 200 pounds of coal, though a "charge" is usually 100 pounds, which is sufficient for five or six hours.

THE HYDRAULIC MAIN.—The empty retorts are brought to a red heat, the "charge of coals" introduced, the cover or door screwed on the end and made air tight by a cement of clay and lime, and the manufacture of the gas commences. From each retort the gaseous and vaporizable matters of the coal ascend by means of a pipe into the "hydraulic main." This is a large pipe, nearly two feet in diameter, placed some three or four feet above the furnace, and running parallel with the front of the furnace, nearly its whole length. In the "main" the separation of the gas from its impurities commences, tar and ammoniacal water being carried from the "main" to the "tar well" by means of a pipe for that purpose, while another pipe carries the gas into the "Condensers."

THE CONDENSERS are situated in the "Retort House." This room is 24 feet by 24, the ceiling, besides the "Condensers," the purifying apparatus which we will come to presently. The "Condensers" are a series of ten pipes, six inches in diameter, about 20 feet long, placed perpendicularly beside each other, and connected at the top and bottom so that the gas, having no other outlet, passes through them up and down each alternate one. These "Condensers" operate merely by cooling the gas.

THE REFRIGERATOR.—From the "Condensers" the gas passes to the "Refrigerator," to become still more cooled, and in which the "purifying" process commences. The "Refrigerator" is a large cast iron cylinder, six feet long, two and a half in diameter, filled with coke, which separates from the gas, as it passes through, another portion of tar, which is carried to the "tar well" by means of a pipe for that purpose. Through the "Refrigerator" a stream of water is constantly running, which washes the coke clean from all particles of tar which would otherwise adhere to it.

THE WASHER.—From the "Refrigerator" the gas passes to the "Washer" in the same room. This is a large cast iron basin, four feet in diameter and two feet deep, with an air tight lid. About two inches below the surface, on the inside, is a plate containing a number of small pipes through which the gas passes into the water in the basin beneath. Below the plate the basin is nearly filled with water, through which the gas is obliged to pass before finding an outlet, by which means it is thoroughly washed. The water in the basin is kept fresh by passing a constant stream through it. After passing through the water the gas enters the "GASOMETER," a stream of water is constantly running, which washes the coke clean from all particles of tar which would otherwise adhere to it.

THE "CENTER VALVE" which is a few feet distant in the same room. This is a cylinder about four feet high and two and a half feet in diameter, containing eight pipes. Two of these pipes are in the center, and the "center valve" is so fixed that by turning them partly round a common centre the gas can be carried into either of the "purifiers."

THE PURIFIERS.—These "Purifiers," of which there are three, are large perpendicular cylinders, with an air tight cover. Each one contains four cast iron perforated plates placed one above the other, about six inches apart. These plates are covered to about the depth of two inches with slaked lime. Through this lime the gas passes, after being introduced into the "center valve" from the "GASOMETER." After passing through the lime the gas returns to the "center valve," when it passes to another "purifier," undergoes the same process, and returns again to the "center valve" whence it passes to the "station meter."

THE STATION METER.—This "Station Meter" differs from the ordinary meter in the shape of the glass, except in size, being, of course, a great deal larger, as it has to measure all the gas manufactured. The DRY WELL.—From the "Meter" the gas passes to the "Dry Well," or "Round House." This is a circular building about eight feet in diameter, the floor of which is about twelve feet above the surface of the ground. It contains the "Inlet" and "Outlet" valves. Through the "Inlet Valve" the gas passes from the works into the "GASOMETER," the receptacle for it. Through the "Outlet Valve" the gas passes from the "GASOMETER" to the city after going first to the "Governor" to be regulated.

THE GASOMETER.—From the "Dry Well" the gas passes immediately into the "Gasometer." This is a large circular vessel, the final receptacle of the gas before it is passed to consumers, twelve feet high and four feet in diameter. It is placed in a large tank or cistern, fifty feet in diameter, and twelve feet deep, filled with water. In this the "Gasometer" sits like a tumbler bottom up in a basin of water. The gas enters from beneath by a pipe from the "Dry Well," the mouth of the pipe being placed so high inside of the "Gasometer" as to be above the water. The use of the water is to prevent the gas from escaping from beneath the "Gasometer." As the gas enters, it forces the "Gasometer" to rise, the weight of the gas thus forcing the water to force the gas through the city and out at the "burners." Inside of the "Gasometer" is another pipe, the mouth of which is also placed above the surface of the water, by which the gas is on to the city by means of the "outlet valve" in the Round House.

THE GOVERNOR.—Before it finally leaves the works, however, the gas passes through the "Governor." This is an apparatus in the main pipe to regulate the pressure upon the gas. It is called a "Cone valve," and is a sugar-loaf shaped plug inserted in the main pipe, which, by being pushed in or pulled out, regulates perfectly the pressure required, even to stopping it entirely.

STATISTICS.

The number of feet of pipe laid in this city at present is as follows:
Six inch pipe.....1,850 feet 3 inches.
Four inch pipe.....2,441 feet 10 inches.
Three inch pipe.....2,677 feet 3 inches.
Two inch pipe.....379 feet 5 inches.
Making, altogether, 7,338 feet 6 inches of street pipe. The precise amount of service pipe is not known. It is in contemplation to put down several thousand feet more of pipe the present summer. There are 116 consumers and about 675 burners.

About 30 bushels of coal for gas, and about 10 bushels for fuel, are used daily. In addition to the coal about twenty bushels of coke are used for fuel. The whole amount of coke manufactured each day is from sixty to seventy bushels.

CONCLUSION.

The Gas works in this city were erected by Mr. John Lockwood, and put in operation by Mr. H. V. Barringer, the immediate Superintendent, a gentleman who, by his energetic industry, superior business talents, perfect knowledge of his business, and popular manners, is pre-eminently qualified for the station. We understand that Mr. Barringer goes to New Albany, in a few days to superintend the building of the works about to be put in operation in that city. We speak a favorable recollection for him from our New Albany friends, and predict that he will be popular in that city.

We had intended to give a description of the meters, the mode of their construction, and their manner of working but the great length of this article forbids it at present. We shall, probably, shortly do so in a separate article.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1852.

The Temperance Chart.

This is a semi-monthly paper, published by the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Indiana. It is issued from the press of the Indiana State Journal in this city, and edited by C. Woodard, G. S. The Sons of Temperance in Indiana are composed of both Whigs and Democrats and have heretofore as a body, opposed all connexion with politics, and we deeply regret that the editor, who is an ultra Whig, should have suffered his political feelings so far to prejudice and bias his judgment, as to induce him to write the following, which we clip from the last number:

"STATE SENATE.
"Levi L. Todd, Whiskey Democrat, is elected Senator from this county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Nicholas McCarty, a Temperance Whig."

A more flagrant outrage on truth was never perpetrated, by a corrupt partisan press in the most heated of political conflicts. Levi L. Todd is a gentleman of high character, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a man of strictly temperate habits. To apply to him the appellation of "Whiskey Democrat" is a foul and unmitigated slander, unworthy the organ of the Sons of Temperance. It was intended for political effect. Mr. Woodard takes good care not to say that Mr. Coburn, the defeated candidate for Senator, was a Temperance Whig. Mr. Coburn was laid on the shelf, and such a declaration could have answered no party purpose. But for the purpose of inducing the Sons of Temperance to vote for Mr. McCarty for Governor, he says "to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Nicholas McCarty, a Temperance Whig." Now what those who are unacquainted with these gentlemen naturally infer from this article? The inference will be that Capt. Todd is a noisy, brawling, whiskey drinking, frolic bruising democrat, when the very reverse so far as his habits are concerned is the fact; and that Nicholas McCarty is the very pink of Temperance and order. We make no charge against Mr. McCarty. He is our neighbor and our personal friend, and justice to him compels us to say that he discommends all such clap-netraps means of obtaining votes. But his election would be a Whig triumph, and hence Mr. Woodard prostitutes the organ of the Sons of Temperance to such vile party purposes. If Mr. McCarty is entitled to the appellation of a "Temperance Whig" then should Capt. Todd with equal justice be styled a Temperance Democrat. His habits of Temperance will stand the test of scrutiny in comparison with Mr. McCarty and we challenge the editor of the "Chart" to the investigation. He may raise a committee of "Sons" if he chooses, and send for persons and papers. We fear not the result.

The Rev. Mr. Kavanaugh attempted to reform the people of Indiana by a publication similar to the "Chart" and by his lectures, but his abuse of good men, and his violence made converts "over the left" and he was dismissed or dismissed himself, we are not certain which, and the "Chart" and Mr. Woodard are substituted. Now it is to be made the engine to draw the Whig candidate and the Whig party into power, an object not contemplated by the Sons when they voted to establish the paper and selected Mr. Woodard as its Editor. So long as this paper advocates Temperance we wish it success, but when under the guise of a great moral reformer the Editor assails and slanders men of high character and standing, to aid the Whig party, of which he is an active member, then we shall without hesitation, speak of him and his paper, as he deserves, and we regret that the wanton attack on Mr. Todd has made this article necessary.

The Madisonian is attempting to show that we are not earnestly and honestly supporting the claims of Gen. Lane for the Presidency, and alluding to this subject, the acting editor says:
"While on this, we may as well announce that we stand corrected on another subject, and that as to the Hon. Wm. J. Brown's position in reference to the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency. He says that Gen. Lane is his first choice, well—if he says so, it must be so, but who would ever have thought it from reading the editorials, the extracts, or the letters of 'Ion' and 'Union' the Washington correspondents of the Sentinel. 'Actions speak louder than words.' Is a maxim we have subscribed to all our lives. But then again, we have no right to call in question the right of the Editor of the Sentinel to 'look one way and row the other,' so row on."

Now the Madisonian has been regarded as the peculiar friend of Gen. Lane, and the sole cause of complaint against the Sentinel has been that our Washington correspondents, "Ion" and "Union" in their letters, have intimated that Judge Douglas stood some chance of a nomination. We have admitted nothing into our columns prejudicial to Gen. Lane. We intend to vote for him in the Baltimore Convention even if Gen. Cass should be nominated on the first ballot, which, by the way, we do not believe.

Of the same date with the above article, we clip the following from the letter of the Editor of the Madisonian, written from Washington. Our correspondents who intimate that Judge Douglas has some chance of a nomination, are classed among the enemies of Gen. Lane, but the Editor of the Madisonian who claims to be the friend of the General pro excellence may write after the following manner and his friendship never be questioned. If Gen. Lane is to be defeated it matters but little to his friends whether the successful aspirant is either Cass or Douglas, or any one else. To him and to them the result is all the same.

The star of Gen. Cass is still in the ascendant. His prospects for the nomination are still brightening. To use the language of one of his warmest friends, "the old hero rides the topmost wave of popular favor." It will be seen that Tammany Hall has gone for him—old Democrats and even the young Democrats of New York, which the friends of Judge Douglas contended he held in his pocket, have unanimously hoisted the Cass flag. And even California—that California which Mr. Marshall boasted was Douglas all over, and whose voice was so potent because so disinterested!—has rejected resolutions in favor of the "little giant" by a vote of 115 to 183. And Maryland, too, has declared for Cass! Verily, the Statesman of Michigan "rides the topmost wave of popular favor." His friends are sanguine that he will be nominated on the first ballot, riding triumphantly over the two-third rule!"

New York Mail.

We have not received a mail from New York in a week! The Post Master General should immediately direct an investigation of this embarrassing irregularity of an important mail. Where are the Agents? There must be wrong somewhere. Let it be ferreted out.

New York.

The delegates from the several Districts to the Baltimore Convention, met at Albany on the 8th inst., and selected Horatio Seymour and John Skinner the delegates for the State at large. Seymour and Skinner are in favor of Gov. Marcy for the Presidency.

Edward Stanley, Whig member of Congress from North Carolina, has written a letter in favor of the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency.

Coroner's Inquest.

On Tuesday afternoon a Jury of Inquest was summoned to view the body and enquire into the cause of the death of John W. Quarles on Monday night at Concert Hall, which after examining nearly thirty witnesses, rendered the following verdict on yesterday noon:

"We the Jury of Inquest, having viewed the body, heard the evidence and made diligent enquiry, give, as our verdict, that the death of John W. Quarles was occasioned by a wound received by him on the right side of the head."

ISAAC N. PHIPPS, Foreman.
JULIUS BOTTICHER,
S. D. TOMLINSON,
J. M. TALBOTT,
A. A. LOUDEN,
JNO. D. DEFREES,
E. MCNEELY,
ALFRED HARRISON,
AUSTIN H. BROWN,
JOHN R. ELDER,
BENJAMIN PILBEAM,
WILLIAM SMITH.

Evidence was produced, showing that the deceased was seen lying insensible at the foot of the stair-way and within the door-way of the main entrance to Concert Hall, by a person who went up stairs. Immediately afterwards he was found, in the same condition, by others, at the distance of about twelve feet from the door, on the pavement. How and by whom the body was removed, within the space of a minute or two, is yet a profound mystery.

The jury were very diligent in investigating the facts and left no means untaken to discover the cause of his death. A difference of opinion exists in the minds of the jury as to whether Quarles received the wound which caused his death, by a blow from some unknown person, or by falling down stairs.

Connecticut.

The triumph in Connecticut has been complete. This secures the election of a Democratic United States Senator in the place of Roger Baldwin, Whig. The following is the result taken from the Hartford Times, Whig.

Counties.	Seymour.	Kendrick.	Seat.
Hartford.....	6818	5164	399
New-Haven.....	5594	5622	363
New-London.....	2331	2951	452
Fairfield.....	4544	4366	101
Windham.....	2118	1733	631
Litchfield.....	3417	3332	281
Middlesex.....	2947	3075	238
Tolland.....	1975	1598	168
Total.....	30,044	26,894	2,657
	29,548	2,657	

Seymour's majority..... 496 29,548

This comprises returns from all the towns except Ten. In these ten towns Seymour had last year, 1,213 votes; Foster, 1,161; scattering, 133. Should they come in the same this year, Seymour's clear majority would be 415. The Times gives the Legislature thus:

	Whig.	Dem.	Abol.
Senate.....	6	15	9
House.....	92	133	41
Joint Ballot.....	98	148	50

New Hampshire Election.

The recent State election in New Hampshire has resulted in favor of the Democrats, and our Democratic neighbors of the press, are crowing mightily over it. Can any of them inform us of the time when New Hampshire went any other way than Democratic?—*Wabash Gazette.*

We can tell you when it went another way. Six years ago, when the Whigs and Abolitionists united and elected Colby, Whig, for Governor; and Hale, Abolition, United States Senator. The same union this year met with a signal defeat. Is that not worth crowing over?

DE BARNEB has taken over 15,000 pledges from the Democratic voters in Connecticut to carry the Maine Law "into politics." Barnum is lucky in living in the Nutmeg State—here it wouldn't do to pledge Democratic voters in favor of that measure.—*Temperance Chart.*

According to the late returns it has not worked very well in the "Nutmeg State." Tom Seymour an opponent of the Maine Law, is elected Governor, and fifty majority on joint ballot against the law. How will it do to pledge Whigs to this law Mr. "Chart" Will they sign the pledge?

"The True Democrat."
This is the title of a new Democratic paper, which is soon to be commenced in Fort Wayne by R. C. F. Ray-houser. We do not see the necessity for establishing another Democratic paper in Fort Wayne and fear it will have the effect to widen the breach among our friends. "Better let it be."

Rhode Island.

Ailsu, Democrat, is elected Governor. Harrah for little Rhody.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 7, 1852.
The Compromise Resolution, introduced by Mr. Jackson, and the amendment offered by Mr. Hilyer, passed yesterday. I give you the political complexion of the votes. Upon Jackson's resolution:

Ayes.	Nays.
Northern Democrats 37	Northern Democrats 19
Southern Democrats 37-74	Southern Democrats 11-30
Northern Whigs... 7	Northern Whigs... 29
Southern Whigs... 20-27	Southern Whigs... 1-30
	Free-soilers..... 4

Upon Mr. Hilyer's amendment:

Ayes.	Nays.
Northern Democrats 36	Northern Democrats 25
Southern Democrats 32-68	Southern Democrats 19-44
Northern Whigs... 12	Northern Whigs... 29
Southern Whigs... 23-33	Southern Whigs... 1-30
	H.....

Hon. Cyrus L. Dunham.

The Editor of the Madisonian, writing from Washington City, pays the following just and merited compliment:

"Among the best speeches made in the House this session, was the one delivered by Mr. Dunham to-day, on the bill granting every man a homestead of 160 acres of land. For close argument, sound logic, and solid reasoning, Mr. Dunham has few superiors. He always speaks right to the point, and with effect upon the House. He has won an enviable reputation among his fellow-members for strict economy and never-ceasing vigilance over the public treasury. As a member of the committee on ways and means, a highly important post, he has sustained himself ably, and displayed considerable talent. His speech on this occasion was listened to with profound interest, and is admitted on all hands to be at least one of the ablest delivered on the subject this session. I fear it universally spoken of as an effort displaying much ability, thought, and a thorough acquaintance of the question discussed. The people of our district have a representative in Mr. Dunham in whom they can implicitly trust. He will take care of their interests."

DE T. C. W. Sale of Vermillion, and J. S. Seely of Decatur, both Sons of Temperance, have been elected to the Legislature to fill vacancies.—*Temperance Chart.*

Mr. Daily, the competitor of Mr. Seely, and Mr. Jones, the opponent of Mr. Sale, were both Temperance men, and the question of temperance had nothing whatever to do with those contests.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1852.

The Journal seems still to make a point of the fact that many prominent Democrats in this county are members of the "Social Order" of Temperance. This the Editor says, we have not denied, while he further says, we fail to name any active Whig politician that belongs to this Order. The Social Order, we understand, numbers several thousand, and until we saw the assertion in the Journal we supposed that it was composed of men of all political parties; but now the Journal attempts to show that it is peculiarly a democratic institution, and we infer from the remarks of this sapient Editor that Whigs have withheld their support and countenance from this movement for political effect. We are not a member of any Temperance Society and do not, therefore, very clearly understand the distinctions in the various societies and orders. We understand, however, that the "Social Order" is a new organization, founded on nearly the same principles as the "Sons," except that it is not a secret society. Business is done with open doors. Now if it is an offence, politically, to belong to the "Social Order," from which Nicholas McCarty, John D. Defrees, and other prominent active Whigs have abstained, is it any less an offence in those active Whigs to belong to the order of the "Sons of Temperance?" Mr. Defrees admits with pride that he is a "Son," and has been a "Templar" under the old ritual. Now we think here is a distinction without a difference, and one made by the Whig leaders for the purpose of bringing odium on the "Social Order" for political effect. All Temperance associations which have for their object the furtherance of Temperance and sobriety by moral suasion, should meet with the countenance and support of all good men. So long as these societies keep aloof from politics, as the "Sons" and the "Social Order" have done, we bid them God speed.

We are opposed to the "Temperance League" because the members pledge themselves to carry their peculiar Temperance notions into politics, and in our opinion a member of this order ought not to go into a political convention, either Democratic or Whig, because they are bound by the "higher law" of their pledge. No man ought to go into a convention unless he intends to abide by its acts and support its nominees. We are opposed to the Maine law because we think such an enactment too stringent to be sustained in the present state of public opinion, or any state of public sentiment likely soon to be maintained in Indiana. Now, we in conclusion, ask Mr. Defrees two questions which he will please answer. Is he in favor of the "Temperance League?" Is he in favor of our Legislature enacting the Maine Law?

State University.

The new Board of Trustees of the Indiana University, met in the University Chapel, on the 10th day of April, 1852, and organized by electing Dr. Joseph G. McPherson President, Dr. James D. Maxwell Secretary, and Joseph M. Howe, Esq., Treasurer of the Board. The members of the Board were all present except Messrs. Dunn, Helwig, and Benoit.

The Board elected—Lathrop L. L. D. of Wisconsin, President of the University, and Prof. Milligan of Washington, Penn., Professor of Mathematics. They established normal and agricultural departments, and a purely English department for which diplomas are given. The action of the Board will make the University more popular than it has ever been. A supplementary report will be made to the Legislature.

Murder.

WE learn from the Mount Vernon (Ind.) Advocate, that a murder of the most deliberate and black hearted kind, was perpetrated in Harmony township, Posey county, on the night of 30th ult. A man by the name of William Chancellors was the victim. He was shot through a crack of a neighbors house while playing the violin for a social party, and survived but a few minutes after the infliction of the wound. The perpetrator of the diabolical act is supposed to be a man by the name of William Gibbs, who was apprehended the day after the murder, but discharged for the want of sufficient testimony. Since the examination additional evidence has been elicited identifying him as the murderer, but not in time, we are sorry to say, to secure his arrest, as he had fled the State. His feeling, growing out of a family difficulty, is assigned as the cause of this wretched transaction.

THE democratic rumor that Achilles Williams, of Wayne, the Whig candidate for Treasurer of State, has declined running, turns out to be a rumor only. Mr. W. is one of the best citizens and most popular men in Eastern Indiana, and his declination would leave a vacancy on the Whig ticket which it would be difficult to fill. But there is no danger of any thing of the kind. We understand he never even thought of rejecting the nomination.—*Dunell's (Ind.) Advertiser.*

Mr. Williams is an Abolition Whig, and was placed on the ticket to secure the Abolition vote of Wayne county. He opposed the election of Samuel W. Parker to Congress, and voted for George W. Julian, "as we have been informed and verily believe." If we are mistaken, let the "Palladium" contradict our assertion by authority. He will not decline. That would vitiate the bargain.

THE MAINE LAW AT HOME.—In the recent elections in Maine, but three towns in the State voted against the celebrated Maine Liquor Law, and but two members were elected to the Legislature, favorable to its repeal.

Here is the testimony of a State which has tried it. Let us go and do likewise.—*Temperance Chart.*
There has been no election for members of the Legislature in Maine since last September, and no other elections except for City officers in the cities of Portland and Bangor. In the former Neal Dow, the author of the Maine Law, has been defeated by Albion K. Paris.

Johnson County.

The Democratic Convention of Johnson County have nominated the following ticket. For Senator, Judge Keaton; Representative, Royal S. Hicks; Sheriff, Harvey McClellan; Treasurer, W. H. Jennings; Surveyor, Frank Hardin; Commissioners, Melvin Wheat and Jacob S. Comins; Coroner, J. D. Jones. This is an excellent ticket.

Shelby County.

The following ticket was nominated at the recent Democratic Convention in this county: For Senator, George W. Brown; Representative, Samuel Donaldson; Sheriff, William Wood; County Surveyor, John Dargis; Commissioner, Henry Back; Coroner, Jesse Ray.

A WINTERY REGION.—At and about the town of St. Johnsbury, Vt., there have been during the past winter no less than thirty-three snow storms, affording one hundred and forty-one days of good sleighing! On the first instant the snow was lying ten inches in depth.

Blue birds and white bonnets have come, but the "good time" hasn't.

THE St. Louis Union, the leading paper in the interest of the Benton